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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/871,112	05/31/2001	John S. LeFevre	035451-0129 (3631.Palm)	9793

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FOLEY & LARDNER LLP
777 EAST WISCONSIN AVENUE
SUITE 3800
MILWAUKEE, WI 53202-5308

EXAMINER

DALENCOURT, YVES

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2157

DATE MAILED: 03/14/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/871,112

Applicant(s)

LEFEVRE ET AL.

Examiner

Yves Dalencourt

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 November 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 10-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 10-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This office action is responsive to amendment filed on 11/23/2005.

Response to Amendment

2. The examiner has acknowledged the Applicant's responses. The rejection of claims 10 – 20 under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph has been withdrawn based on Applicant's arguments.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 10 - 20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.
- 4.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

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not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 10 – 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Chandrasekhar Narayanaswami (US 6,678,535; hereinafter Narayanaswami) in view of Paul A. Smethers (US 6,463,304; hereinafter Smethers).

Regarding claims 10 and 15, Narayanaswami teaches a method of using an e-mail application in a wireless environment (314, fig. 4), which comprises the steps of providing an e-mail application not configured for use over a wireless connection on a handheld computer (col. 10, lines 9 – 12; Narayanaswami discloses a smart pervasive dock protocol adapter 500 equipped with a content transcoder device 530 for transcoding received data on the fly, such as a huge e-mail message that is eventually destined to be received by the Wrist Watch); displaying an icon on the handheld computer representative of the e-mail application (icon 314, fig. 4; col. 7, lines 17 – 20); starting the launching application (col. 7, lines 23 - 25); modifying parameters of the handheld computer, by the launching application, so that the e-mail application is able to use a wireless connection (see paragraph bridging col. 6, line 64 through col. 7, line 8; col. 10, lines 12 – 23; Narayanaswami discloses, however, a transcoder device software that converts the web page into a format more suitable for viewing on the smaller handheld device, e.g. by converting color images to gray scale images or changing the resolution of the images so that they fit on the smaller device. The transcoder device of the smart pervasive dock protocol adapter device will be notified of

the characteristics of the communicating input and output devices so that additional optimizations/conversions may be performed); and running, automatically, the e-mail application (paragraph bridging col. 4, line 63 through col. 5, line 8; Narayanaswami discloses an icon 314 on the system display to launch an e-mail application; once such icon is selected, the e-mail application would run automatically).

Narayanaswami teaches substantially all the limitations, including transmitting a launching application to the portable device, but fails to disclose the idea of providing a launching application on a handheld computer as claimed.

However, Smethers teaches an analogous application launcher for a two-way mobile communications device, which teaches the concept of having a launching e-mail application in a portable device (see 120, fig. 1; col. 4, lines 19 – 32; col. 7, lines 8 – 40).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the teachings of Narayanaswami by providing a launching e-mail application on a handheld device as evidenced by Smethers for the purpose of easily and quickly select and activate a desired application; thereby providing a flexible handheld device.

Regarding claim 11, Narayanaswami and Smethers teach all the limitations in claim 10, and Narayanaswami further teaches the step of connecting wirelessly to an e-mail server (fig. 3; col. 3, lines 28 – 34; col. 6, lines 35 - 39).

Regarding claim 12, Narayanaswami and Smethers teach all the limitations in claim 11, and Narayanaswami further teaches the step of sending an e-mail to the e-

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mail server (col. 6, lines 41 – 44; Narayanaswami discloses a user interface manager 255 processing events received from user input devices such as a touch panel for the appropriate applications).

Regarding claim 13, Narayanaswami and Smethers teach all the limitations in claim 10, and Narayanaswami further teaches that the handheld computer includes a radio frequency transceiver (col. 4, lines 2 – 7 and lines 53 - 62).

Regarding claim 14, Narayanaswami and Smethers teach all the limitations in claim 10, and Narayanaswami further teaches that the launching application started by selecting the icon representative of the e-mail application (col. 7, lines 17 - 25).

Regarding claim 16, Narayanaswami and Smethers teach all the limitations in claim 15, including a method of using an e-mail application in a wireless environment, wherein the application supported is the microbrowser which enables access to a WAP supporting Web-based communications written in, for example, the Wireless Markup Language (WML) using the XML standard (see col. 7, lines 1 – 8), but fail to explicitly teach that such application is a web clipping application.

However, one skilled in the art recognizes that substituting the microbrowser which enables access to a WAP supporting Web-based communications written in, for example, the Wireless Markup Language (WML) using the XML standard for the web clipping application as claimed would be within the level skilled of an artisan in the art.

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to substitute a microbrowser for a web clipping application as claimed, since both are data applications and protocols that allow users to browse the

Internet on small device screens, for the purpose of providing a user friendly and convenient navigation of displayed information in a handheld device, so that a large amount of data can be viewed in the relatively small size of the display's device.

Regarding claim 17, Narayanaswami and Smethers teach all the limitations in claim 15, and Narayanaswami further teaches a method of using an e-mail application in a wireless environment, wherein the modifications to the parameters of the handheld computer includes removing operating system incompatibilities with the software application (see fig. 8a; col. 7, lines 17 – 25; col. 11, lines 8 – 39; Narayanaswami discloses an icon 314 for launching an application directed to retrieving/storing/displaying e-mail messages, which will make necessary modifications to the software operating system in order to be compatible with the Wrist Watch device).

Regarding claim 18, Narayanaswami and Smethers teach all the limitations in claim 15, and Narayanaswami further teaches a method of using an e-mail application in a wireless environment, wherein the modifications to the parameters of the handheld computer includes removing hardware incompatibilities with the software application (see fig. 8a; col. 7, lines 17 – 25; col. 11, lines 8 – 39; Narayanaswami discloses an icon 314 for launching an application directed to retrieving/storing/displaying e-mail messages, which will make necessary modifications to the hardware devices in order to be compatible with the Wrist Watch device).

Regarding claim 19, Narayanaswami and Smethers teach all the limitations in claim 15, and Narayanaswami further teaches a method of using an e-mail application in a wireless environment, wherein the modifications to the parameters of the handheld

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computer includes removing display incompatibilities with the software application (see fig. 8a; col. 7, lines 17 – 25; col. 11, lines 8 – 39; Narayanaswami discloses an icon 314 for launching an application directed to retrieving/storing/displaying e-mail messages, which will make necessary modifications to the software operating system in order to be compatible with the Wrist Watch device).

Regarding claim 20, Narayanaswami and Smethers teach all the limitations in claim 10, and Narayanaswami further teaches a method of using an e-mail application in a wireless environment, which further comprises the step of selecting the icon of the launching application (figs. 4 and 5; col. 7, lines 17 - 58).

Conclusion

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

7. Vishwanath et al (US Patent Number 6,216,157) discloses a method and apparatus for a client-server system with heterogeneous clients.

Contact Information

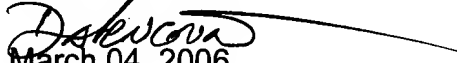
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Yves Dalencourt whose telephone number is (571) 272-3998. The examiner can normally be reached on M-TH 7:30AM - 6: 00PM.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ario Etienne can be reached on (571) 272-4001. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Yves Dalencourt


March 04, 2006